

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT and SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL to the REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA, in GENERAL ASSEMBLY met.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR recess has been distinguished by an event, which, in a country less free, and a cause less glorious, would (so far as regards this State) have been deemed an irreparable misfortune; we mean the partial dissolution of the Pennsylvania Line. The character our troops have ever supported in the field, the well grounded expectations formed upon their discipline and courage, must induce every patriotic mind to lament even a partial disappointment as no inconsiderable evil—but we see nothing in it which can raise doubt, and much less despondency, in a firm and determined mind. The history of the present war, illustrated by recent successes, must convince the most prejudiced that the spirit and virtue of America, on many occasions, have supplied the place of professional knowledge. And though we think every duty of policy and interest should prompt us to keep a regular and well appointed force in the field, we ought never to doubt of final success, while as freemen we have arms in our hands, and courage to use them, and that we have both, we trust our enemies will now be honourable, tho' reluctant, witnesses. It would neither consist with the limits of a Message, or with propriety, to enter into a particular detail of the circumstances of this event. We shall only say, that under unfavourable appearances this Board was requested to send a Committee to treat with the discontented troops; that they executed the trust reposed in them, not only with the approbation of a Committee of Congress appointed on the same occasion, but with general satisfaction at the time; and that the several papers which relate to the transaction are ready to be communicated to your Hon. House, if you shall judge it necessary.

Finding that many of the discharged soldiers expressed strong desires to re-enlist, we thought it our duty to avail ourselves of this disposition without delay, and therefore opened the recruiting service immediately, which has been attended with considerable success. This necessary service, as well as a proper attention to the remaining officers and troops, will call for the particular aid of your Hon. House, in whom the constitutional powers of raising supplies is alone vested. Upon this, as well as many other late occasions, we have found ourselves placed in a state of responsibility for demands, as well of a general as special nature, in no small degree unfurnished with the means of answering them; and what is perhaps the most to be regretted in the late event is, that a large accumulated expence will be necessarily incurred, when our situation will least admit of it. Conscious of having, to the best of our abilities, paid the strictest attention to economy and propriety in the expenditure of the public money intrusted to us, we shall be glad to see the former practice of annual inspection and publication of the public accounts by the Representatives of the people revived and continued, which, with respect to recent expenditures, may we think be effected, while your Auditors are employed in the adjustment of former accounts, which have grown upon us amidst the confusion of war, and the unsettled state of public affairs. We have thought it our duty to offer these suggestions, to obviate some mistakes which have prevailed on this subject, and shall readily concur in any measure your Hon. House shall judge proper to answer this salutary end.

From present appearances, we must expect a vigorous and active campaign; and as this is the season of preparation, we must earnestly entreat you to devise some means, to enable us to answer the expectations which Congress and the army will reasonably form, in consequence of the general arrangements which have been made. The frontiers have also their just claims of attention, as it may be feared that, without some force for their protection, many extensive and valuable settlements will be abandoned.

The imperfect collection of the taxes, and deficiency of the treasury, have obliged the adoption of various plans of credit; but experience obliges us to acknowledge that they have generally proved insufficient, and that our officers in every department find very great difficulties in procuring supplies in any mode of credit yet essayed. Every necessary article is within our reach, if the means of procuring it were provided: We therefore esteem it our duty to recommend it, as the most important object of the wisdom and attention of the House, to make a discriminate and adequate provision for the current year, formed on a reasonable estimate of its demands and services; and to facilitate this duty, we have made an essay of such estimate, which is ready to be laid before you.

In our present situation, we apprehend the militia must be considered as a necessary and important substitute, until the line can be collected in respectable force: Nor can we think that, in any circumstance, policy or interest will warrant innovations which may enfeeble it, while our enemies seem so determined on the prosecution of the war.

We must also recommend some domestic regulations, and particularly the erecting the new counties in the

western parts of this state, which we apprehend will be necessary for the accommodation of the settlers in those parts, and conciliate them to the jurisdiction of this state. The alterations which have been made in the currency also require some attention to the convenience of trade, by providing some lesser denominations of bills of credit for change.

We shall on our parts cheerfully give any assistance to advance the public business, and cultivate that harmony which is useful and honourable to government at all times, but at present indispensibly necessary.

The Secretary will deliver sundry papers, proper for the information and consideration of the House, on such matters as have occurred during your recess.

JOSEPH REED, President.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER,

Feb. 13, 1781.

A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT and SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL to the REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA, in GENERAL ASSEMBLY met.

GENTLEMEN,

TO facilitate the business of the House, and enable the members to form a judgment of the probable expences of the year, we have made an essay of an estimate, framed upon a Continental estimate. We find ourselves often very critically situated for want of due appropriation of the public monies. The money being greatly insufficient for the whole service, we are obliged to apportion it in the best manner we can; but it frequently happens to be inadequate to the end proposed.

JOSEPH REED, President.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER,

Feb. 16, 1781.

To the PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE present season cannot be more usefully employed than in a thorough investigation of our public affairs. The people should be presented with a full and precise state of our political circumstances; they should be acquainted with the numerous embarrassments that attend our public councils, and they ought to be informed, that, though we have no ground for despondency, unless they rouse themselves with a vigour proportionate to the importance of the occasion, the country may yet be covered with desolation, and the inhabitants reduced to extreme distress; on the other hand, should we exert ourselves with a spirit becoming a people contending for liberty, we have the most pleasing prospect of an honourable, speedy and happy termination to the war. Let us then, without hesitation or debate, expel from ourselves, our councils, and our country, every thought or measure which tends to lessen or oppose it. "Let us know no other ambition but to excel in public service, no other avarice but for public good."

To enable us to unite in promoting the general welfare, we should restore confidence, and expose those loungers, who, having no business of their own, are constantly employed in sowing dissensions amongst their neighbours, and practising every insidious art, to induce them to distrust those who have the management of our public affairs. These reptiles are either actuated by a party spirit, extremely injurious to the cause of their country, or employed by the enemy to disaffect our citizens and distract our councils. They are convinced of the necessity of taxation in our present circumstances, and therefore cry out against the measure. They represent the sums already raised as enormous, and that they are swallowed up in the extravagant expences of civil government. I sincerely wish an account of the public expenditures in this State were published. This would effectually expose and put to silence such wretches, and the virtuous citizens would avoid and despise the incendiaries, who have so long endeavoured to dupe them.

It is certainly right in all governments, more especially in a democratic one, that the people should be informed of the manner in which their money is disposed of. We should however distinguish between the language of ingenious disquisition, and that of a party disaffection, otherwise we shall fall into divisions, and, like the children of Cadmus, destroy each other.

By referring to the laws and constitution of this Commonwealth, we shall see who are the persons that receive the monies raised by the taxes, by whom appointed, and to whom they are accountable. We shall also see how the different officers of government are paid, and by whom their salaries or fees are granted. After passing through the several intermediate hands of Collectors and County Treasurers, the taxes are delivered over to the Treasurer of the State; he is appointed by the House of Representatives, with whom his accounts are settled; from them alone therefore can the people expect a gratification in this particular, and to them the blame, if any, should be attributed. With what justice, then, have malignant whippers been circulated with such industry against the Coun-

cil? It is a blow aimed at the Executive, which must eventually recoil on the heads of those calumniators from whence it originated. The Treasurer, I am convinced, is able and ready to lay his accounts before the Assembly; and, if I am not misinformed, they have been a considerable time in the hands of the Committee of Accounts. In the mean time, to prevent any ill effects from suggestions with regard to the expence of the civil government of this Commonwealth, the following account, taken from Mr. Rittenhouse's books, is submitted to the severest scrutiny of those who are most disposed to find fault.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Expences of the Civil Government, paid out of the Public Treasury from January 1, 1780, to January 1, 1781, reduced to specie, according to the current rate of exchange at the several times of payment:

To the President, Vice-President, and Members of Council,	£ 3033	
The Secretary,	64	10 0
Door-keepers Wages, Firewood, Candles, Paper, &c.	168	0 0
		3265 10 0
Assemblymens Wages at Adjournment of March 25th,	1124	2 6
Do of May 31st,	423	17 6
Dissolution of Assembly, September 23d,	868	18 0
Adjournment, Dec. 23d,	3291	10 0
Clerks Wages, Engrossing, &c.	385	10 0
Serjeant at Arms, Door-keeper, Firewood, &c.	148	6 0
		6242 4 0
Delegates in Congress,	943	0 0
Judge of the Admiralty, & Salary,	6	6 0
Attorney-General,	322	0 0
To the Auditors of Public Accounts, their Pay,	384	0 0
Clerks Wages, and other Expences attending their Office,	126	0 0
		510 0 0
To the Four Justices of the Supreme Court, from Oct. 1779, to October 1780,	1622	10 0
Travelling Expences of ditto,	26	0 0
		1648 10 0
		£ 12737 10 0
To this may be added the Expence of Printing for the Assembly,	£ 729	0 0
Do. for Council,	33	12 0
Do. for the Auditors,	7	10 0
		770 2 0

To be SOLD, FOUR PLANTATIONS,

On Octorara-Creek; two of them in Chester county, and two in Lancaster county, and exactly opposite to each other, being divided by the creek; containing in the whole 475 acres. There is about 45 acres of very excellent meadow, which may be wet and dried at pleasure, and twice as much more may be made, it being one of the best watered estates in Pennsylvania. On one plantation is a very good merchant-mill, and on another a merchant-mill and saw-mill. The whole will be sold together, or any part of it, as may suit the purchaser. For further particulars apply to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, at his Office, in Black-Horse-Alley, near Front-street.

TO BE LETT,

A VERY neat and well finished two story brick HOUSE, and two lots of LAND, containing about four acres, situate in the borough of Bristol, fronting the river Delaware, with a fine prospect of the city of Burlington, suitable for the retirement of a gentleman, and convenient as any house in the town for a merchant or other person in public business; there is on the premises, a garden, kitchen-garden, stable, and other conveniences. For further particulars enquire of Dr. McIlvaine, at Bristol, or the subscriber, living in Haddonfield.

Feb. 20, 1781.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

BY Virtue of a Warrant, under the Hand and Seal of Thomas Levis, Esq; Sub-Lieutenant for the county of Chester, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-House in Chester, Two Messuages or Tenements, and Two Lots of Land thereto belonging, situate in the Borough of Chester, each lot containing 40 feet front on Bridge-street, and 120 feet back; bounded by the said street, and by lands of Thomas Sharples, James Sparks, and others; subject to a mortgage on part of the premises; being taken and seized for fines due under the Militia Law of this State by Elias Vernon, and seized as his property, and to be sold on the first day of March next, at twelve o'clock, by

JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, February 13, 1781.

Monday left arrived here the Ship ARIEL, JOHN PAUL JONES, Esq; Commander, from l' Orient. By whom we have the following Advice, viz.

TANGIER, August 30, 1780.

TALBE Sidney Mahomet Sadiry arrived yesterday in this city with an order from the King of Morocco, which he was charged to read publicly, and in the presence of the Spanish missionaries, of Don Joseph Heiera, commander in chief of all the Spanish vessels in our port, of the alcaides, (judges) and other principal persons of our government. This order contained, in substance, "That the King of Morocco having no share in the war between Spain and England, his Majesty strictly commands all Moors, his subjects, not to act in any hostile manner against the Spaniards, nor to cause unto them the least prejudice whatever, tho' even they should see them attack the English in any of his Majesty's ports, or near the coast, and that in case the English should chuse to run their vessels on shore, they should not thereby be deemed to have procured any degree of security. His Majesty also strictly forbids unto all Moors dwelling on the coast, to fire upon any Spanish vessel, under what pretence soever; upon pain of incurring the most rigorous punishments; as it is his Majesty's pleasure that the Spanish ships shall be left at full liberty to pursue their operations." And, finally, his Majesty adds, "That in case the English Consul should be displeased with these dispositions, and should be willing to depart his Majesty's dominions, he should be at liberty so to do, and the Pacha, or Governor of Tangier, is hereby ordered to let him go."

Hague, Oct. 16. The States General will meet on Wednesday next. It is said that they only adjourned to take the advice of the respective cities of this republic, upon the most interesting points which are to be the object of their deliberations, and among others to examine, "whether it would not be advisable to send a squadron to the West-Indies, to oppose the English, in committing hostilities of so serious a nature as those lately committed by them at the Island of St. Martin, and which are in every respect contrary to treaties and the law of nations."

The President and the Directors of the West-India Company have presented a memorial to their High Mightinesses, in which they have exposed at large the whole proceedings of the English squadron at the Island of St. Martin, and in which they humbly request, that a sufficient protection may immediately be granted, to prevent that the company, as well as private individuals, may not be exposed any longer to greater damages, which are the more to be apprehended, as the Americans, seeing that their ships and cargoes are not in security in the Dutch ports in the West-Indies, will of course drop all commerce with the Dutch colonies; and as a proof thereof, they mention that all the American ships that were at anchor at Curacao, St. Croix, and St. Thomas, have all failed from the said ports without completing their loading.

Petersburg, Oct. 3. By an express from Copenhagen our Court has received the King of Denmark's ratification of the whole treaty and convention of the armed neutrality, concluded between the Northern Powers on the 9th of July last. The same express has also brought rich presents from the King of Denmark, for all the ministers and principal officers of our cabinet, in return for those made by the Empress to the Danish ministry.

The ratification of the same treaty and convention by the King of Sweden is daily expected.

A few days ago our Court sent an express to the Russian Ministers at Stockholm and Copenhagen, with orders to solicit of those two powers, that they would authorize their ministers in Russia to exchange any acts of accession, which other powers might pass, to take part in the convention concerning the armed neutrality. This circumstance, as well as the arrival of the two Ministers Plenipotentiary from Holland, and several other particulars, give room to suppose that our Court will be the center of negotiations, from whence, it is hoped, a system will result, which, in crowning the reign of our most illustrious Sovereign with everlasting glory, will also produce the most salutary effects for all trading nations.

L O N D O N.

Oct. 23. A few days before the news arrived of Lord Cornwallis's action, it was the resolution of the Ministry to abandon the American war. But that success of his Lordship, which is no more in the scale of the conquest of America, than a drop of water is in the bucket, has given such sudden spirits to the Ministry, that they instantly resolved, at all events, to plunge deeper in this unfortunate war; to send over 10,000 more men, and to expend fifteen more millions of money!

By the list of the new Parliament, the number of those who usually voted in the last Parliament with the Minister, and are re-chosen, is 221; the number of those who usually voted with the opposition 184; of those who voted with the Minister and are not re-chosen, the number is 72; of those who voted with the opposition and are not re-chosen 64; and there are ten thrown out who seldom attended in Parliament; so that of the old ones who continue, there is still a majority of 38 for the Minister; of the old ones thrown out, the Minister has lost a majority of eight; of the new ones to succeed them, poor England must take her chance.

Lord Chatham, in a speech which he made a year or two before his death, in the House of Lords prophesied that Gibraltar would be given up to Spain, he obliquely charged our present first Lord of the Admiralty with that intention, from certain words which he had let fall concerning its non-importance to the nation. From the Spanish news-papers we are informed, that Mr. Cumberland has made overtures of a peace with Spain, in which the cession of Gibraltar is to be a preliminary.

An evening paper says, that our Ministry are apprized of it, that 10,000 men are to be sent immediately by the French King to reinforce the Count de Rochambeau in America; and a strong squadron of ships is to be sent at the same time, to give them a decided superiority by sea also.

The last letters from Gibraltar brought the melancholy account of the death of Col. Mawhood, who has behaved in a most distinguished manner in the service of his country, particularly in America.

Oct. 25. All accounts agree that the channel fleet has suffered exceedingly in the late storms, inasmuch, that many of the ships must be repaired before they can put to sea. It is now nine months since Gibraltar was relieved, and then the necessary article of fuel was neglected; so that if that invaluable fortress is not meant to be given up by Lord Sandwich, another attempt must be made very soon to throw in a supply of every article; this however will probably be towards Christmas, when every ship which

can be mustered must be sent for that purpose. What prospect then presents itself? With ships battered about for three months at the beginning of summer, greatly damaged by the late storms, undertaking a winter voyage across the Bay, there to meet and fight the combined fleets of France and Spain, which have not met with any storm, or been subject to any damage, during the whole summer, and are waiting with a very superior force to give you battle if you attempt to relieve Gibraltar. The people are disgusted at Lord Sandwich's puffs; the intrinsic value of Gibraltar cannot be written or talked away by prostitute scribblers or purchased prizes---If it falls, Twitcher's head will follow it.

An Indian packet is just arrived at Limerick, after a passage of three months, with an express from the Governor and Council of Calcutta, on a subject of the greatest importance, the contents of which have not transpired, except that these dispatches relate to a prodigious armament and warlike preparations making by the Dutch in the East-Indies, which, from every appearance, denounce hostility to Great-Britain.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, October 20.

"Wednesday night arrived his Majesty's ships Edgar and Cumberland.

"His Majesty's ships Royal George, Namur, Union, and Invincible, are gone to Spithead; the Gibraltar, Princessa, Monarcha, Prince William and Diligente, are to convoy the West-India fleet; the remainder of the grand fleet sailed on a cruise on Thursday, but are put back to Torbay by contrary winds."

Oct. 26. Tuesday night the press was very hot below bridge; they pressed every hand they could find, and even took the Mates.

Oct. 27. According to the accounts, foreign and domestic, we have every reason to be alarmed for the impending fate of our army and navy at New-York. Mr. Washington, with the present French junction of force, is acknowledged to be a match for Sir Henry Clinton and Mr. Arbuthnot, and double the present force is to be added to that from France. When that arrives, the consequences are apparent; captivity, defeat, or starvation, as the Lord Advocate calls it. Poor Old England! how long will ye bear and forbear?

The fleet, which is to sail for America from Ireland, will consist of at least 200 sail, besides the men of war and armed ships, which are to convoy them all the way.

In the present scarcity of shipping, several colliers and Greenland ships are taken up in the river, as transports for government service.

Government have ordered four of the largest ships taken up to be fitted out as armed vessels, to convoy the outward bound West-India fleet.

Nov. 4. The House of Peers went up to St. James's, on Thursday, with the following Address, in answer to his Majesty's speech of Wednesday last:

The humble Address of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"Permit us to offer to your Majesty our most dutiful congratulations on the birth of another Prince, and the happy recovery of the Queen; and to assure your Majesty, that every addition to your Majesty's domestic happiness must always afford the highest satisfaction to your faithful subjects.

"In the present arduous situation of public affairs, we think it an indispensable part of our duty to make those spirited and vigorous exertions, which such a conjuncture demands; and we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we are united in a firm resolution to decline no difficulty or hazard in the defence of our country, and for the preservation of our essential interests.

"It is with just and heart-felt indignation, that we see the Monarchies of France and Spain leagued in confederacy to support the rebellion in your Majesty's Colonies in North-America, and employing the whole force of those kingdoms in the prosecution of a war, waged in violation of all public faith, and for the sole purpose of gratifying boundless ambition, by destroying the commerce, and giving a fatal blow to the power of Great-Britain.

"We have seen with great satisfaction that the force, which, with just confidence, was entrusted to your Majesty by Parliament, has, by the blessing of Divine Providence on the bravery of your fleets and armies, enabled your Majesty to withstand the formidable attempts of your enemies, and to frustrate the great expectations they had conceived; and we hope and trust that the success of your Majesty's arms in Georgia and Carolina, gained with so much honor to the conduct and courage of your Majesty's officers, and to the valour and intrepidity of your troops, will have the most important consequences, and that such signal events, followed by those vigorous measures which your Majesty recommends, and in which we are determined to concur, will disappoint all the views of our enemies, and restore the blessings of a safe and honourable peace.

"We are satisfied that the only way to accomplish this great end, which your Majesty so earnestly desires, is to make such powerful and respectable preparations, as shall convince our enemies that we will not submit to receive the law from any powers whatever, but, with that spirit and resolution which becomes us, will maintain the essential rights, honour and dignity of Great-Britain.

"We have a deep and most grateful sense of the constant solicitude your Majesty shews to promote the true interests and happiness of all your subjects, and to preserve inviolate our excellent constitution in church and state. And we beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that it shall be our earnest endeavour to justify and deserve the confidence which your Majesty so graciously places in our affection, duty and zeal."

To which his Majesty returned the following most gracious answer:

"My Lords,

"I thank you heartily for this very loyal and dutiful address.

"The joy you express in the increase of my family, and in the happy recovery of the Queen, is extremely agreeable to me.

"Your wise and spirited resolutions to prosecute the war with vigour, and to maintain, at every hazard, the essential interests, dignity and honour of Great-Britain, give me the highest satisfaction, and must be productive of the most salutary effects, both at home and abroad."

Lord North was blooded three times on Thursday. The measures, system and plan of the Court are so fixed, that even his death, suppose it was to happen, would make no alteration. The runners of the interior cabinet will make no scruple of saying the King has already fixed upon Mr. Jenkinson for his successor.

His Majesty's last speech breathes nothing but war; and the people, in consequence, are to feel nothing but taxes. Nov. 6. A great number of letters from Charl-stown, which came by the last ship with dispatches, mention the discontent that subsist between the military and the inhabitants of that capital. The letters of the Tory inhabitants, as well as the Scotch and other merchants, are full of invective against the harsh measures practised by the British army.

Accounts from Jamaica mention, that 502 of the troops sent out in Commodore Walsingham's fleet, had died on the passage, and that of the 1500 landed at Jamaica, the greatest portion were sick, and in a miserable way.

Several merchants, formerly in the tobacco trade, are now so certain that Virginia and North-Carolina will "come in" to the British dominion in a few months, that very large cargoes of goods are buying up in readiness to be sent there under factors, as was usually the mode in that trade, as soon as the news comes of the detachment from New-York, meant to be sent up James River, effecting a landing. Time, the mother of Truth, will discover whether that country will "come in," or that the army from New-York will effect its landing in the most flourishing and richest part of all the Continent.

General Clinton's Aid de Camp, some days ago, set out on his return to New-York, via Ireland. This gentleman will probably carry out the news of the determination of the Cabinet to carry on the American war, and that 10,000 are to go out in the spring. Where these men are to be got, no one at present can tell, for there is no appearance of any marching towards the sea ports. Fullerton's corps has been some time at Portsmouth, intended for Jersey and Guernsey, and not for the moroding expedition for which they were raised, and so much expectation formed from upwards of a year ago. About 2000 men are to go from Cork to Charl-stown, to embark in a week or two, and where transports are now collecting to take them, under the superintendency of a Captain Curran, formerly a master of a ship in the Carolina trade.

It is at length determined upon to bring Lord George Gordon to trial; and the Attorney General speaks with confidence of his conviction. There are three names on the back of the indictment; amongst others, it is said, that of Mr. George Rogers, late member for Shaftesbury.

It was on Saturday night strongly reported at the west end of the town, that advice was received from Madrid, which confirms that the court of Portugal had acceded to the treaty of the armed neutrality, proposed by the Empress of Russia.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 6.

The Speaker, having informed the House that he had obtained an authentic copy of the King's Speech, said, that it would be now proper that they should consider of an address to his Majesty in answer to it.

Mr. De Grey proposed an address, which, as usual, echoed his Majesty's speech. He was very full in the praises of the British officers that had distinguished themselves in the present war, either by sea or land.

Sir Richard Sutton seconded the motion for an address, and, among other things, said that it was vain to hope to detach the Americans from the French, to whom they had been so much obliged.

Mr. Grenville proposed, as an amendment to the address, that the whole of it should be omitted, except that which respected the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a Prince; and that, instead of those paragraphs in the proposed address which seemed to encourage the American war, and which bestowed praise on the victories obtained of late by the British troops, the following words be inserted: "And we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we are united in a firm resolution to defend this our native country against all her enemies, and to undergo every difficulty and hazard for the preservation of her essential interests."

This amendment Mr. Grenville recommended from the state of the nation in respect of trade, national debt, the general opinion that the war with America would be ruinous to this country, and from the powerful confederacy with which we were forced to struggle.

Colonel Fitzpatrick seconded the motion for the amendment, reasoning against every clause in the address but the first. The King had not been informed, by the late election, of the real sentiments of his people. The majority obtained by Ministry was a proof, not that they possessed the favour of the people, but that they had the command of a plentiful treasury, &c.

Mr. Pultney, who had formerly thought the war against America unjust, was now of a different opinion, since taxation was given up, and the war declared just, repeatedly, by a British Parliament. We were not now in so deplorable a situation as we had been; we were in more prosperous circumstances than we had been in at any period, since the unfortunate convention at Saratoga. We had it not in our option to quit the American war, in order to direct our force against France and Spain; and whatever might happen, we could not declare to the world an intention of giving up the war, &c.

Sir Horace Mann excused Ministry from the demerit of being the authors of the American war. He thought it a just and necessary war, and had good hopes of success, chiefly from the want of union and of perseverance which commonly takes place among allies. He was for paying some extraordinary compliment in the address to the singular merit of Lord Cornwallis, and the officers and troops under his command.

Mr. T. Townshend derided the idea of his Majesty's learning the sentiments of his people from the late election; and also that of the Hon. Gentleman who seemed to consider allies as a disadvantage, &c.

Mr. Walpole Ellis insisted that voting the address in its original form did not bind down any gentleman to any particular mode (the American war, or any other mode) of preserving our essential interests. He thought it would be indecent to refuse to concur in following the usage of parliament in answering each article in the King's Speech; it would have a bad effect in Europe; to abandon the Americans, who were well disposed to this country, would be inglorious, impolitic, inhuman, &c.

Gen. Smith contended, that Great-Britain was less able to subdue America now than she was six years ago, &c.

The Hon. Mr. Charles Fox spoke for the amendment near two hours.

Lord G. Germaine followed him in a speech of about half an hour.

Mr. W. Hartley, Alderman Newnham, Mr. Penton, and Lord Mahon, followed.
On a division of the House, there appeared
For the amendment 130
Against it 212

Nov. 9. It is a truth, which cannot be denied, that the Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, who is a popular man, could not prevail on any gentleman of property to espouse the Court interest, by standing Court candidate for the county.

It is also as true, that at a large meeting of the gentlemen of the same county, of very great property, very few of them would drink the King's health, but refused it, with words sufficiently expressive of their sentiments.

Tuesday night orders were sent down to Portsmouth, for the West India fleet not to sail till further orders.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, Sept. 31.

"We have had a very sickly season, which has been very fatal to many fine young fellows, who arrived here a few weeks since, under Admiral Rowley. We are in hourly expectation of hearing of the few remains of our army, who went upon the expedition to the Spanish Main, be made slaves by the Spaniards. Was I to enumerate the deaths and calamities which have befallen those infatuated youths, who engaged in this expedition, you would join with me in cursing that man who was the occasion of their misfortunes."

Nov. 10. Such encouragement do the credulity of Lord G. G. and the impetuosity of the American refugees, that they now go to Pall Mall and B. House with the most absurd and ridiculous intelligence, in the certainty of gaining a reward. An instance of this was given last week by that apostate to every honourable principle, Joseph Galloway. He informed the intelligent and discerning Secretary, that he had received a deputation from the Donkers, assuring him of their loyalty to his Majesty's government, their determination to take arms in support of it, and the more to distress us oppressors, their final determination of raising only as much corn on their lands as would be necessary for their own consumption. The intelligence was heard with rapture, not a moment was lost in reboing it to the r---l ear, and the forger of the tale soon pocketed what he expected.

The Duke of Cumberland packet, from Jamaica, brings an account of the great disappointment occasioned by the capture of the outward bound Jamaica fleet, from the great want of flour, and many other necessary articles, which they have earnestly requested to be immediately sent from home; but as the Leeward Islands are known here to be well supplied, it is hoped, when they are apprised of their distress at Jamaica, they will readily lend every assistance in their power.

An order is come from the Secretary of State's office, to indulge Mr. Laurens with the liberty of walking abroad in the Tower, for the benefit of air, with proper attendance.

Lord Percy, General Murray, and several officers of note, that have already been in America, will sail for that place with the first reinforcements.

Monf. de la Touche Treville's Squadron, under sailing orders for Rhode-Island, consists of the following ships of the line:

Ships.	Guns.
La Ville de Paris	104
Le Languedoc	80
Le St. Elprit	80
L' Auguste	80
Le Hector	80
Le Northumberland	74
Le Sceptre	74
Le Vaillant	74

All of which are copper-bottomed, except one 74. They are to take under convoy the following battalions, viz.

The four regiments of Anhalt, Auvergne, Neuftrice, and Rouergne, consisting of 5000 effective men, under the command of Monf. de Wittgenstein, an officer of whom the whole French army speak in the highest terms.

A correspondent remarks, that the present expensive war is likely to reduce the nobility and gentry of this kingdom to absolute want, and raise the dregs of the people, in the shape of contractors and money-lenders, to the opulence of the first families in the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Kinsale, Oct. 26.

"Provisions and other articles are preparing here and at Corke, for a large fleet which is expected the beginning of next month. The King's ships will be all victualled here. The transports are to load at Corke, where also some troops are to embark, but we do not yet know for certain to what quarter they are bound, though probably, at least the greatest part of them, to America."

NEWPORT, February 5.

We this moment hear, a brig, prize to the Morning Star privateer of Philadelphia, is arrived at East-Greenwich, and brings certain advice that Admiral Rodney, in an attack upon St. Vincents, had been repulsed with the loss of almost all his men.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.

An ACT to suspend the operation of the several Laws of this Commonwealth, making the Bills of Credit made current by the Resolves of the late Assemblies of Pennsylvania, and the Bills of Credit issued by the Assembly of this State the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1777, Legal Tender.

WHEREAS the depreciation of the Bills of Credit issued by the Resolves of the late Assemblies of Pennsylvania, and made legal tender by a Law of this State, passed on the 29th of January, 1777, and of the Bills of Credit of this State, issued by an Act passed on the 20th of March, 1777, now in circulation, and the speculation that has taken place in consequence thereof, have opened a door to numerous frauds, and may operate to the general injury of virtue and morality, and to the great dishonour of the State, unless timely prevented: AND WHEREAS many of the good citizens of this State have, in their petitions to this House, set forth the very mischievous and alarming consequences of continuing the same Bills of Credit a legal tender, and praying that the Laws making them a legal tender may be repealed, or suspended:

Be it therefore Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted by the Representatives of the Freeman of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, so much of the several Acts of Assembly of this State as makes the said Bills of Credit a legal tender shall be, and is hereby suspended, any thing in the said Laws to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always nevertheless, That this Act shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to any Sheriff, Attorney, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or other person having received money by legal authority in right of another, but that it shall and may be lawful to make payment in all such cases, as might have been done before the passing of this Act, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, That nothing in this Act contained shall prevent, or be construed to prevent, the Bills of Credit aforesaid from being of the same value in the payment of taxes, and all other debts and demands whatsoever, as the Bills of Credit of the United States issued before the eighteenth of March last.

Signed by Order of the House,

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the Twentieth Day of February, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one.

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk of the Gen. Assembly.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Feb. 17. "Captain Murray left Richmond on Monday last. Col. Meriam and Major Lee had succeeded at George-Town, had killed and taken about 300 men; what stores could not be brought off were destroyed. It was said Gen. Prevost, with 2500 men, had landed at Wilmington, North-Carolina, from England."

It is a fact, no less true than singular, that a preacher among the Quakers, greatly esteemed by that people, and remarkable for his piety and benevolence, not many days since prayed fervently for Congress, and all in authority under them, and for the preservation of His Excellency General Washington from his enemies. "What do the Tories of that sect say to this?"

On Monday, the 12th instant, departed this life, in the 42d year of his age, Mr. LODOWICK SPROGEL, a justly respected citizen. His last illness was short, which he bore with that resignation and manly fortitude, which shone so apparently through all the actions of his life. He was a friend to mankind in general, a steady and zealous advocate for the rights of his country, upright in all his dealings, abhorring the low artifices of the sordid, and ever ready to relieve the necessities of his fellow creatures.

As the Piece signed Z involves in it a Question now depending before a Court of Justice, we hope the Author will excuse our not publishing it.

T O B E S O L D,

And may be entered upon in April next
THE PLANTATION that ISAAC HAZLEHURST now lives upon, situated about half a mile above Mount-holly, in Northampton township, Burlington county, West Jersey; it contains about 80 acres of land, 20 of which is wood, about 20 acres of meadow, and the rest kind land, most of it much inclined to grass, and may be turned into mowing ground; the whole is under good cedar fences, and well supplied with water. There is on the premises a handsome new frame house, two stories high, 40 feet front by 26 feet deep, and a ten foot piazza beyond the whole, four rooms down stairs, with fire places, a seven foot entry through the middle, and five rooms up stairs, with good garrets and two good cellars; the whole well finished, and is as convenient as possible, and only wants to be painted to make it complete; there is a pump of excellent water, a carriage-house, with a corn room over it, a granary, saddle-house, poultry-house, smoke-house, barn, cow-house, with head-stalls for 12 cows, cart-house, and several other convenient buildings, all new, also a hay-house that will hold twelve tons of hay, and two stables built of cedar logs, two orchards containing about 150 trees, the greatest part of the best grafted fruit; also an exceeding good garden well laid out, and well stocked with raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, together with a great variety of peaches, pears, plums and cherries, all of the best kinds. The whole is in exceeding good order, and fit for any genteel family that wishes to retire from the city, being rendered exceedingly convenient by water carriage from thence to Mount-holly, as well as a regular stage-wagon twice a week to Cooper's ferry. It may not be amiss to add, that the ground all lies to great advantage, that the house buildings are pleasantly and well situated, and that experience has proved it remarkably healthy. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN PURVIANCE, merchant, Philadelphia, or to ROBERT HAZLEHURST on the premises, who will give a good and sufficient title to the purchaser. 4 w.

T O B E S O L D,

A LOT of GROUND, situate on Chestnut-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, nearly opposite the house of John Dickinson, Esq; 20 feet front on said Chestnut-street, and about 23 feet deep, to a 40 feet street called George-street, to be laid out half way between Chestnut and Walnut-streets. Also a LOT on Germantown Main-street, containing one acre and 43 square perches, 100 feet front on said Main-street, now in the tenure of Daniel Lukens. Both free from ground-rent. For terms of sale, apply to
Philad. Feb. 14, 1781. RICHARD WELLS.

To be sold by public Sale, at the Coffee-house, on Saturday, the tenth of March, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

A LOT of GROUND, situate in Fifth-street, near the corner of Race-street, containing on Fifth-street 28 feet, and 80 feet deep to a ten feet alley, on which are erected four frame tenements, two stories high, with good garrets and cellars to each. The buildings are 28 feet front, extending 30 feet to said alley. The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place aforesaid.

Twenty Shillings Specie Reward.

DESERTED from Berks county, Pennsylvania, A NEW RECRUIT, named BARNET ALLEVINE, a German lad, about 19 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, well built, a ruddy complexion, dark brown hair, brown eyes; was re-inlisted for the quota of the county of Berks, on the 28th day of January. Whoever secures said deserter, and commits him to any goal, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above reward without fail. Given under my hand, at Reading, this 12th day of February, 1781.

VALENTINE ECKERT,
Lieut. of the county of Berks.

N. B. It is supposed that the said deserter went to Philadelphia.

Lately Imported, and to be Sold,

WHOLESALE, BY
WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his STORE, on the west side of Third-street, the fifth door above Market-street, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

Striped Dutch blankets,
Broadcloths,
Halfthicks,
Knit yarn hose,
Seven-eighths, yard and a-
pron wide cotton checks,
Brown and white Flemish
sheeting,
German Dowlafs,
Irish, Laval and Holland
linen,
Britannias,
German ozenbrigs,
Dark & light ground cot-
tons and calicoes,
Ditto chintzes,
Silk, linen & cotton hand-
kerchiefs,
Moreens,
Camblets,
Calimancoes,
Princes Stuff,
Cambricks,
India jeans,
Mullins,
Chain and plain gauzes,
Gauze handkerchiefs,

Catgut,
Table-cloths and napkins,
Cotton and thread hose,
A variety of sarfines and
perfians,
Taffaties and mantuas,
Mode,
Ell-wide perfians,
Striped silk and cotton,
An Assortment of Scotch,
French & English threads,
Tully gartering,
Black knit breeches pat-
terns,
Womens silk mitts,
An assortment of ribbands,
Quality binding,
Tapes and bobbins,
Needles,
Knives and razors,
Plated shoe-buckles,
Watch-chains and seals,
Sleeve-buttons,
A large assortment of books
for children,
Elegant china bowls,
Writing & wrapping paper.

A L S O,

Rum by the hoghead; Loaf-sugar; Coffee; Choco-
late; Green Tea; Indigo; Powder in casks; and a great
variety of other articles.

To be RENTED for a term of Years,

A PLANTATION, in the

Northern Liberties, between two and three miles from the city of Philadelphia; containing near 50 acres of improved upland, and 20 acres of improved meadows: May be entered on the beginning of March. There is on the premises, a brick dwelling-house, barn, two stables, a well of excellent water, and a young bearing orchard. Enquire of WILLIAM BALL, in Market-street, near the printers hereof.

N. B. To be SOLD, TURNIPS and POTATOES.

T O B E S O L D,

A Wooden House, with two floors,
13 feet in breadth, and 21 feet in length. It stands at present in Front-street, above Poole's Bridge. Also to be sold, a Pump for a Well. For particulars, enquire of JAMES ROBINS, at Bell's Book-store, next to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street.

NOTICE is hereby given to all

whom it may concern, That I, Malachia Powell, of Lancaster county, State of Pennsylvania, have bought a certain tract of land from John Mellon, of Cumberland county, situated and joining his other land on Powell's creek, for which land I gave him three bonds, the first bond for 30 bushels of rye, dated December 1, 1780, the second for 110 bushels of grain, to be paid December 1, 1781, the third for 140 bushels, to be paid December 1, 1782; and as the aforesaid John Mellon refuses and will not give me peaceable possession of said premises, and free possession of said land and premises, I do hereby warn and discharge all persons from taking assignments of the said bonds, as I will not pay them, or any part of them, until I receive peaceable possession of the premises.

Feb. 3, 1781. MALACHIA POWELL.

Charles-Town, Cecil county, Maryland, Feb. 16.

One Thousand Dollars Reward

FOR apprehending and securing in any jail in the United States, so as he may be brought to justice, A certain SAMUEL FERGUSON, an Irishman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, and short hair; had on, when he went away, a cloth coloured great coat, a scarlet close bodied ditto, green waistcoat, buckskin breeches, white yarn stockings, and old shoes, with odd buckles. He rid away a small sorrel Mare, with a star in her forehead, about 6 years old, a new full welled saddle, with hogskin seat, an old bridle, with new throat-latch. He is guilty of stealing sundry articles of cloathing from Negroes, and other acts of felony. It is expected all persons will exert themselves in apprehending such a notorious villain.

SAMUEL & BENJAMIN BAYARD,
ALEXANDER M'MEEN.

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Saturday, the 17th instant, JOHN M'CLEAN, and stole the following things; a new light chintz gown, a white dimity petticoat, a striped muslin apron, a pair of light calicoe cuffs, a Damascus jacket with sleeves, an inside jacket, four check shirts, one white ditto, one white inside jacket, two pair of cotton stockings, a yard and quarter blue superfine broad cloth. The said John M'Clean is a luffy well set man, lanky complexion, smooth faced. Whoever takes up the said thief, or any of the said things, and brings them to MARGARET HALL, in Catharine street, between Front and Second streets, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part of them.

CAME to the Plantation of the

Subscriber, living in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, A Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, and eight years old, a natural pacer, branded on the near shoulder with the letters IS. The owner is desirous to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
July 20, 1780. MARY PERRY.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN FOR CLEAN

COTTON & LINEN RAGS,

B Y

HALL & SELLERS,

THE Partnership of Steiner and Cist,
of the city of Philadelphia, Printers, is shortly to be dissolved; and it being necessary that their accounts should be settled before the first day of April next, they therefore desire all persons indebted to the said partnership, to settle and pay between this and the said first day of April, and those who have any demands against them are likewise desired to bring in their accounts, that the same may be adjusted.
STEINER and CIST.

Chester County, February 10, 1781.
THE Collectors of the respective taxes in Chester county are hereby requested to pay all the monies they are charged with, to the several Treasurers, agreeable to the tenure of their warrants, on or before the first day of March next. Otherwise process will issue against them without further notice.
ANDREW BOYD,
BENJAMIN BRANNAN, } Commissioners.
JOHN BARFHOLOMEW, }

To be SOLD by public Vendue,
On Wednesday, the 28th of February ensuing, unless sooner disposed of by private sale,
January 10, 1781.

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing 175 acres, situate in Hamilton's Bann township, York county, and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining that celebrated tract of land, called Carol's Delight. Said land lies along the foot of the South Mountain, which is peculiarly advantageous, both on account of timber and range; there is about 70 acres cleared on said land, 10 of which is meadow, fit for the scythe, a never failing spring, and stream issuing from it that may be easily converted to the purpose of watering 30 acres and upwards; the whole in good order. There is on the premises a good square log house, double barn, and many other conveniences too tedious to insert.

To be sold at the same time, a small tract of 100 acres, adjoining the above described tract, most part cleared, some meadow cleared, and more to clear; also an orchard, and convenient buildings. Any person desirous to purchase both or either of the said tracts before the day of public sale, may see the land, and know the terms, by applying to myself, or any of my brothers, who live contiguous to the land. In case the sale be suspended till the above date, due attendance will be given by
SAMUEL REID.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,
At the Coffee-House, on Wednesday, the 28th day of February instant, at six o'clock in the evening,
TWO valuable pieces of LAND,

situate in Passunk township, lying on each side of the road leading to the Province-Island, about four miles from the city. They contain together 11 acres and 154 perches, and both inclosed with good new cedar post and rail fences. One piece of 6 acres and 140 perches, is exceeding rich up land, having been highly manured a few years ago. There is an excellent gate to it, and the ruins of a large barn and a pump on it. The other piece, of 5 acres and 14 perches, is all good meadow, except about half an acre adjoining the road, which is up-land, but very good. The meadow ground may be made excellent by having a drain cut through it, which may be done at a small expence. A Plan of the premises to be seen at the Coffee-House.

NOTICE is hereby given to the present Proprietors of the real estate, formerly belonging to CURTIS LEWIS, in Chester county, That a Meeting of the Company is appointed on THURSDAY, the eighth day of MARCH next, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the house of George Graham, on the premises, where it is expected all those who are interested in said estate will attend, either personally or by representation, as matters of the utmost consequence to the Company will then come under consideration. As several meetings have been hitherto proposed without effect, all persons concerned are requested to observe, that those who may meet pursuant to this notice, will consider themselves fully authorized to enter into any measures respecting the same, that they may judge proper.

By Order of the Trustees,
Feb. 5, 1781. **JOHN BEATON, Clerk.**

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.
WAS LOST, in Second-street, between Market and Race-streets, A Black Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing one Half Johannes, a Guinea, Five Pounds State Money, and about One Hundred and Twenty Continental Dollars; also a List of Subscribers Names to the Reading Post, and sundry other Papers, of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver the Book, Papers and Money to the Printers hereof, or to ISAAC CONNELLY, at the corner of Race and Third-streets, shall have the above reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, in the State of Maryland, on the first day of September last, A Mulattoe Slave, named BEN FENDLY, a weaver by trade, a well set fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, about 23 years of age, has remarkable large white eyes, a small scar on one of his cheeks; his dress is unknown. He was supposed to go off with a negro man that was brought from the Jerseys some years ago, a noted villain. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any goal, so as his master may get him again, shall have, if 10 miles from home, One Hundred Dollars; if 20 miles Two Hundred, if 40 miles Four Hundred, if out of the State Six Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges if brought home.

WILLIAM LUCKETT,
at the mouth of Monocacy.

TAKEN UP, a month ago, at the upper end of Walnut and Eighth-streets, A Light Coloured RED COW, with a white face, long tail, and white belly, both ears cut, top of her tail white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
Feb. 12. **JOHN CROWLEY.**

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1781.

TO BE RENTED,
A VALUABLE FARM, a few miles from the city. No person need apply, unless he can be well recommended for his industry.
Also wanted to HIRE, a single MAN, that understands Farming; he will have good wages if he is a suitable person. Enquire of the subscriber, in Third-street, opposite to Cherry-alley. **JACOB RUSH.**

A SILVER WATCH was found some time ago by THOMAS JAMES, of New-Britain township, Bucks county, which was then advertised at different places in said township; the said James being now dead, the watch is in possession of the subscriber, living at the place aforesaid. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay reasonable charges, and take it away.
SAMUEL JAMES.

WANTED, in a small Family,
A Woman who understands COOKING; also a CHILD'S MAID. Persons, properly recommended, may hear of a Place where good Wages will be given, by applying to the Printers hereof.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near the sign of Robin-Hood, in the Northern Liberties, A Dark Brown COW, has some white between her horns, the points of which are sawed off, white under her belly, and at the end of her tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
ZELL WAGGONER.

CAME to the plantation of Thomas Greswold, in Turner's lane, a roan HORSE, near 16 hands high, no brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
THOMAS GRESWOLD.

THE very peculiar Situation of Prisoners in the Naval Department rendering it necessary, I am to request, that all and every Person or Persons, having the Charge of any Prisoners taken by the Continental Frigates, Privateers or other Vessels belonging to the United States of America, do make immediate Returns thereof to my Office at Camp, or to THOMAS BRADFORD, Esq; D. C. P. at Philadelphia.
ABRAHAM SHINNER. C. G. P.
Jan. 26, 1781.

HENRY BECKER,
Living in Second-street, opposite the City Tavern, proposes to wait upon those
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
that intend to learn the
FRENCH, GERMAN
AND
ENGLISH LANGUAGES,
At their respective Houses, any hour in the day, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL
will be opened by said Becker, at his Lodgings, for those that it will not suit to attend in the Day.

Ready Money or good Writing Paper
Is given in exchange for clean
Linen, Cotton or Tow RAGS,

B Y
BENJAMIN JANUARY,
BOOKBINDER and STATIONER, in Front-street, nearly opposite the Coffee-House.

IT is well worthy the attention of every one to save all the RAGS which may be made in their families, as by this they will have the pleasing reflection of having given their mite towards promoting a very useful and important manufactory.

He still carries on the Bookbinding business as usual, where merchants, shopkeepers and others, may have all sorts of account books make and ruled to any pattern, at the lowest rates.

He returns his most hearty thanks to all those who have been so kind as to employ him, and hopes for a continuation of their favours, which shall be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble servant,
Feb. 6, 1781. **BENJAMIN JANUARY.**

TO THE FRIENDS OF
Universal Liberty,
BE IT KNOWN,

THAT the writer of this advertisement, wishing to extend that liberty to others he claims for himself, proposes to liberate a strong healthy Negroe MAN, in the following manner; having bought him not long since on easy terms, he means to sell him a few years to recover some part of the purchase money, and to give him his liberty at the end of this term. He is a good farmer, much inclined to drive a team and very capable of the business. Enquire of the Printers, or of William Long, Miller, at the Forks of Neshaminy, Bucks County.

February 1, 1781.

CAME to the plantation of EMANUEL LUDWICK, in Amity township, Berks county, the 27th of April last, a dark brown MARE, about two years old, branded on the near shoulder T. W. short docked, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the charges in 31 days after the date hereof.
EMANUEL LUDWICK.

N. B. She was intended to be advertised last spring, but through negligence of the messenger the advertisement was not delivered to the Printers; and the said Ludwick not taking the papers, has but lately discovered the mistake.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, in Hardwick township, Suffex county, State of New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 213 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about 30 of which produce the best clover, timothy and blue grass. It is excellent for raising hemp, and well calculated for raising and fattening cattle. There are on the premises, beside the dwelling-house, a pretty good Dutch barn, stables, barracks and spring-house, upwards of 100 apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; also a never failing spring of water sufficient for a hemp-mill, and situated conveniently to water a considerable quantity of the meadow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Trenton. **ISAAC COLLINS.**

IF the Gentleman who called at my house, near Ocleraro, in the year 1778, and gave a particular account of my Son's fall at Quebec, and what became of his property there, will be so good as favour me with a line, and inform me where he now resides, he will much oblige his most humble servant,
JOHN MACPHERSON.
* * Direct for me in Spruce-street, Philadelphia. }

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons having any Demands against the Office of Lieutenant, that they do immediately produce their Accounts, with their Vouchers, to the Sub-Lieutenant that presides over the District in which they reside, or to the subscriber, in order for payment.
WILLIAM COATS,
Lieut. of Philadelphia County.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY
George Washington, Esq;
A new Impression in Metzotinto;

From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennsylvania;

Poster Size, i. e. 14 Inches by 10 Inches, exclusive of the Margin;

Price TWO DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in current Money; or SIX POUNDS per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Persons going abroad.

Any Persons wanting the said Prints will apply to
CHARLES W. PEALE,

At the Corner of Third and Lombard-streets.

Delaware State, Suffex county, Jan. 13, 1781.

ABOUT the 15th of November last was lost by the subscriber, on board of a small sloop, belonging to John Clows, Esq; (James Woods, Mailer) being over-set in going up Delaware bay and lost, four Continental CERTIFICATES, viz. No. 1456 for 500 dollars; No. 1458 for 500 dollars; No. 2382 for 300 dollars; No. 2389 for 300 dollars; taken out by Matthew Clarkson, on the 6th of November, 1778, signed Samuel Hillegas, countersigned by Thomas Smith, C. L. O.

6 w. **WILLIAM CONWEL.**

Easton, Northampton county, December 16, 1780.

BROKE out of the goal of this county last night, Two certain persons, committed on suspicion of Treason, to wit, JOHN WORKMAN, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, marked with the small pox, and about 34 years of age: The other named JOSEPH GOODWIN, a stout young man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and about 24 years of age. Whoever takes up the said men and delivers them at the goal aforesaid, or any other goal on the continent, shall receive ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD, or for either of them FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, upon due proof being made to me that they are properly secured, so that they may be brought to justice.
PETER EALER, Goaler.

Warwick township, Bucks county, Feb. 2, 1781.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber some time ago, a small Black COW, with a white face. The owner, by proving his property and paying the charges, may have her again, by applying to
WILLIAM KINDELL.

JUST IMPORTED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH WOOD,

By wholesale, in Second-street, between Market and Arch Streets, opposite the Baptist Meeting-House.

A n elegant Assortment of the newest fashioned Gilt and Plated BUTTONS;
Plated SPURS, by the Dozen or Pair; Also
A small Assortment of SADLERY, consisting of Bridle Bits and Bradoons, Saddle and Loop Nails, Staples and Plates, &c. &c.

He has also for SALE,
Best Plated Shoe-Buckles; flowered and plain Lawns by the Piece; black Velvet and Corduroys; Green and Bohea Tea; Cheshire and Gloucester Cheese by the Hundred Weight; mould Candles by the Box; White-chapel and common Needles by the Thousand or Hundred.

Also, Wholesale and Retail,
Superfine white Cassimer, fine Brussels Lace, fine sprig'd Lawn, white and black Sattin, superfine Drab Cloth, seven quarters wide; fine white and brown Buckrams, Irish and other Linens, black and white Gauze, &c. &c. Gentlemen's Travelling Pocket-Books, with Razors and other Instruments in them, Lisbon Salt.

WRAPPING PAPER,
To be SOLD, by
HALI & SELLERS.